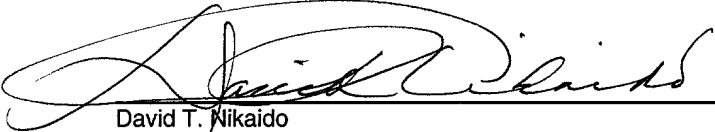


Rec'd PCT/PTO 13 JUN 2001

FORM PTO-1390 (REV 5-93)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. P101201-00020	
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371				DATE: June 13, 2001	
				U.S. APPLN. NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/856499	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP98/05652		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE December 15, 1998		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED None	
TITLE OF INVENTION: ADAPTIVE ARRAY APPARATUS AND COMPENSATION METHOD FOR COMPENSATING A PHASE DIFFERENCE USED FOR GENERATING A DIRECTIVITY RESPONSE PATTERN					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US: Toshinori IINUMA					
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. (THE BASIC FILING FEE IS ATTACHED)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures [35 U.S.C. 371(f)] at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> A proper demand for International Preliminary Amendment was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed [35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)] a. <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</p> <p>6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English [35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)].</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 [35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)] a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 [35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)].</p> <p>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) [35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)].</p> <p>10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 [35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)].</p> <p>Items 11 - 16 below concern other document(s) or information included:</p> <p>11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98.</p> <p>12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</p> <p>13. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: CHECK NO. 319400 Drawings (7 sheets) Notification of Change of Name and Address International Search Report Japanese Language Request Form International Publication No. WO00/36701 Notification of Transmittal of Copies of Translation of Int'l Prelim. Exam. Report (PCT/IB/338)</p>					

13 JUN 2001

U.S. APPLICATION (IF KNOWN) SEE 37 C.F.R. 1.53		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP98/05652		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. P101201-00020	
09/856499				DATE: June 13, 2001	
<div>17. <input type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee [37 C.F.R. 1.492(a)(1)-(5)]: Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO.....\$860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482).....\$690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO [37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)].....\$710.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) or international search fee [37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)] paid to USPTO.....\$1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4).....\$ 100.00</div>				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$ 860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date [37 C.F.R. 1.492(e)].				\$	
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		
Total Claims	12 - 20 =	0	X \$ 18.00	\$	
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$ 80.00	\$	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 860.00	
Reduction by one-half for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 C.F.R. 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 860.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later the <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date [37 C.F.R. 1.492(f)].				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 860.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment [37 C.F.R. 1.21(h)]. The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 C.F.R. 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 900.00	
				Amount to be refunded	\$
				Charged	\$
<div>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$900.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.</div> <div>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 01-2300 in the amount of \$ to cover the above fee. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</div> <div>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 01-2300.</div>					
<div>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 C.F.R. 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive [37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)] must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</div> <div>SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Customer No. 004372 Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn 1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20036-5339 Tel: (202) 857-6000 Fax: (202) 638-4810</div>					
				<div> David T. Nikaido Reg. No. 22,663</div>	

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

**ADAPTIVE ARRAY APPARATUS AND COMPENSATION METHOD
FOR COMPENSATING A PHASE VALUE USED FOR GENERATING A
DIRECTIVITY PATTERN**

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an adaptive array apparatus that adaptively generates a directivity pattern for a plurality of antennas and to a compensation method for compensating a phase amount used when generating a directivity pattern.

BACKGROUND ART

To raise transfer efficiency, digital communication devices that transfer information by modulating a carrier wave using a digital information signal (baseband signal) have been developed in recent years.

In digital communication, frequencies can be more efficiently used by raising the transfer speed and converting single frequencies into multichannels for use by several users. Raising the transfer speed, however, leads to deterioration in quality due to fading.

A number of techniques to counteract this problem

have been developed. A representative technique is the adaptive array method. This method adaptively generates a directivity pattern using a plurality of antennas and generates an electromagnetic wave so that it only reaches a specified user. First, consider an adaptive array apparatus that has four communication subsystems that each include a transmission circuit, a reception circuit, and an antenna. Separate directivity patterns for transmission and reception can be generated for each communication subsystem by adjusting the gain and phase of each transmission circuit during transmission and by adjusting the gain and phase of each reception circuit during reception. The adaptive array method is described in detail in *Adaptive Signal Processing for Spatial Regions and Its Technical Applications* (in "Transactions of the Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan") Vol. J75-B-II No. 11, November 1992.

To perform bidirectional communication using the adaptive array method, it is desirable to have directivity patterns formed by both devices in communication. When this is applied to mobile communication, however, the physical limitations on the size of the mobile devices and the number of antennas used by them make it effectively impossible for mobile devices to form a directivity pattern. Accordingly, the base station forms separate directivity patterns for both

transmission and reception. This means that during transmission, the base station forms a directivity pattern that is the same as the ideal directivity pattern that was formed during reception and transmits signals.

5 The adaptive array method has a problem in that it has been difficult for the base station to form the same directivity pattern during reception and transmission. A directivity pattern is formed by adjusting the gain and phase for each antenna. However, even if transmission is performed with the same phase as was used during reception, differences exist in the propagation characteristics (in particular, phase shift characteristics) of the reception circuit and transmission circuit. These differences have prevented the formation of the same directivity patterns for reception and transmission. The differences in propagation characteristics between the transmission circuit and reception circuit are due to the differences in circuit construction. These differences would still
20 be present even if the same circuit construction were used, due to inconsistencies in the circuit components. This is to say, inconsistencies in the characteristics of actual circuit components lead to inconsistencies in radio circuits that are formed using such components.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

In view of the stated problems, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide an adaptive array apparatus that facilitates the matching of a directivity pattern during transmission with a directivity pattern during reception.

The object of the present invention can be achieved by an adaptive array apparatus that includes a plurality of radio units that each have a transmitting unit, a receiving unit, and an antenna, the adaptive array apparatus including: a storing unit for storing a separate compensation value for each radio unit, each compensation value reflecting phase propagation characteristics of the receiving unit and the transmitting unit in the corresponding radio unit; and a compensating unit for compensating, for each radio unit, a phase amount used when generating a directivity pattern for an output signal by adding the compensation value corresponding to the radio unit to the phase amount.

With the stated construction, compensation values reflecting the phase propagation characteristics of the transmitting unit and receiving unit in each radio unit are stored in the storing unit. These phase propagation characteristics are due to the characteristics of the various circuit components in the transmitting unit and receiving unit. The compensating unit adds a

compensation value corresponding to a radio unit to a phase amount used by the transmitting unit in the radio unit to generate a directivity pattern. As a result, the directivity pattern during transmission can easily be matched with the directivity pattern during reception.

Here, the adaptive array apparatus may further include: a generating unit for generating the compensation value for each radio unit in accordance with the phase propagation characteristics of the receiving unit and the transmitting unit in the radio unit, the storing unit storing the compensation values generated by the generating unit.

The generating unit may include: a generating subunit for generating test signals; a first detecting unit for detecting, when a test signal passes the transmitting unit in a radio unit, a first phase shift value for the radio unit; a second detecting unit for detecting, when the test signal passes the transmitting unit and the receiving unit in order in the radio unit, a second phase shift value for the radio unit; and a calculating unit for calculating a phase shift difference between the receiving unit and the transmitting unit in a radio unit using the first phase shift value and the second phase shift value of the radio unit, and for setting the calculated phase shift difference as the compensation value for the radio unit.

With the stated construction, compensation values can be generated with a simple construction that has a generating subunit, a first detecting unit, a second detecting unit, and a calculating unit

5 Here, the calculating unit may calculate the compensation values by performing a subtraction using the second phase shift value and a value that is double the first phase shift value.

Also, the generating unit may generate the compensation values at a predetermined interval.

With the stated construction, the generating unit can generate the compensation values at a predetermined interval. This means that if the characteristics of each radio unit of the adaptive array apparatus change over time, the generating unit will be able to generate a new compensation value for the radio unit(s) whose characteristics have changed.

The stated object of the present invention can also be achieved by a compensation method for use in an adaptive array apparatus that includes a plurality of radio units that each have a transmitting unit, a receiving unit, and an antenna, the compensation method compensating a phase amount that is used when generating a directivity pattern,

25 the compensation method comprising:
a generating step for generating a separate

compensation value for each radio unit, each compensation value reflecting phase propagation characteristics of the receiving unit and the transmitting unit in the corresponding radio unit; and

5 a compensating step for compensating, for each radio unit, a phase amount used when generating a directivity pattern used for an output signal by adding the compensation value generated for the radio unit in the generating step to the phase amount.

This construction can achieve the same effects as those described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

These and other objects, advantages and features of the invention will become apparent from the following description thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate a specific embodiment of the invention. In the drawings:

20 Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of an adaptive array apparatus that is an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the detailed construction of the components of the control unit 50 and the modulators 11, 21, 31, and 41;

Fig. 3 shows the process that generates a

compensation value;

Fig. 4 shows the operation during transmission and reception;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart showing the details of the processing by the compensation value generating unit 55 when generating a compensation value;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing an alternative construction for the components of the control unit 50 and the modulators 11, 21, 31, and 41; and

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing the construction of an adaptive array apparatus in a different embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an adaptive array apparatus that is an embodiment of the present invention. This adaptive array apparatus includes the radio units 10, 20, 30, and 40, the antennas 17, 27, 37, and 47, and the control unit 50. This adaptive array apparatus is provided as a base station for mobile communication using devices such as digital portable telephones. The radio unit 10 includes the modulator 11, the transmission circuit 12, the switch 13, and the phase detecting unit 14.

In the radio unit 10, the modulator 11 modulates a baseband signal (symbol data) that is inputted from the

control unit 50 to convert it into an intermediate
frequency signal (hereinafter abbreviated to "IF
signal"). When doing so, the modulator 11 adds phase
data and a compensation value that it receives from the
control unit 50 and uses the result to generate the IF
signal. This phase data is a phase amount that enables
the generation of a same directivity pattern during
transmission as during reception. The compensation value
compensates for the phase shift in the transmission
output due to the differences in characteristics between
the transmission circuit 12 and the reception circuit 15.
Examples of digital modulation methods that may be used
by the modulator 11 are GMSK (Gaussian-filtered Minimum
Shift Keying) and $\pi/4$ shift QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift
Keying).

The transmission circuit 12 converts the IF
signal received from the modulator 11 into a high-
frequency signal (hereinafter abbreviated to "RF
signal"), and amplifies the RF signal to the transmission
output level.

The switch 13 switches between (1) a connection
(hereinafter called the "transmission connection") that
joins the transmission circuit 12 and the phase detecting
unit 14 during transmission, (2) a connection
(hereinafter called the "reception connection") that
joins the phase detecting unit 14 and the reception

circuit 15 during reception, and (3) a connection (hereinafter called the "loopback connection") that joins the transmission circuit 12 and the reception circuit 15 when generating a compensation value.

5 The phase detecting unit 14 operates as follows. When the modulator 11 has directly inputted an IF signal with a specific phase (this signal being the test signal), the phase detecting unit 14 detects the phase difference between the test signal directly inputted by the modulator 11 and the test signal that has been
10 inputted via the transmission circuit 12. In this way, the phase detecting unit 14 detects a phase shift amount as the propagation characteristics of the transmission circuit 12. The phase detecting unit 14 also allows RF
15 signals to pass as they are between the switch 13 and the antenna 17 during transmission and reception.

 When detecting the phase difference, the phase detecting unit 14 converts the test signal inputted via the transmission circuit 12 into an IF signal using a
20 frequency dividing circuit (not illustrated). The phase detecting unit 14 then compares this converted test signal with the test signal that has been directly
 inputted from the modulator 11 to detect the phase difference. As should be understood, the phase shift
25 characteristics of this frequency dividing circuit are assumed to be sufficiently small as to have no effect on

the formation of the directivity pattern.

The reception circuit 15 converts the input signal into an IF signal.

The demodulator 16 demodulates the IF signal received from the reception circuit 15 into a baseband signal.

The radio units 20, 30, and 40 all have the same construction as the radio unit 10 and so will not be described.

The control unit 50 performs control over transmission and reception by the radio units 10, 20, 30, and 40. The control unit 50 also controls the gain and phase of each radio unit so as to realize an adaptive array. In particular, during transmission the control unit 50 outputs a compensation value to each radio unit to compensate for the phase shift in the transmission output due to the differences in characteristics between the transmission circuit and the reception circuit in each radio unit. The control unit 50 also generates a compensation value for each radio unit before transmission.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the detailed construction of the components of the control unit 50 and the modulators 11, 21, 31, and 41.

As shown in Fig. 2, the modulator 11 includes the adder 11a, the waveform data generating unit 11b, and the

multiplier 11c.

The adder 11a adds the phase data $\phi 1$ and the compensation value $\phi 1c$ received from the control unit 50. The waveform data generating unit 11b generates sinewave data whose phase matches the addition result of the adder 11a. The multiplier 11c multiplies the sinewave data received from the waveform data generating unit 11b by the transmission data TX1 received from the control unit 50 to generate an IF signal.

As shown in Fig. 2, the control unit 50 includes a baseband signal generating unit 51, a selector 52, a phase data storing unit 53, a compensation value storing unit 54, and a compensation value generating unit 55. Although shown in Fig. 2 as being functionally divided into components, the control unit 50 is in fact composed of a DSP (Digital Signal Processor).

The baseband signal generating unit 51 generates a baseband signal (symbol data) by converting transmission data that is serially inputted into I (in-phase) and Q (quadrature) components. The selector 52 outputs transmission data TX1~TX4 produced by multiplexing the I component and Q component of the baseband signal.

The phase data storing unit 53 stores the phase data $\phi 1 \sim \phi 4$ as phase amounts that are used by the control unit 50 when operating as an adaptive array

apparatus to generate a directivity pattern during transmission that is the same as the directivity pattern during reception. Such phase data is explained in detail in *Adaptive Signal Processing for Spatial Regions and Its Technical Applications* (in "Transactions of the Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan") Vol. J75-B-II No. 11 November, 1992, and so will not be described here.

The compensation value storing unit 54 stores compensation values $\phi 1c \sim \phi 4c$ as phase amounts for correcting phase shift in the transmission output due to the differences in characteristics between the transmission circuit and the reception circuit in each radio unit.

The compensation value generating unit 55 performs a compensation value generation process that generates the compensation values $\phi 1c \sim \phi 4c$ and has the resulting values stored in the compensation value storing unit 54. The compensation value generating unit 55 performs this compensation value generation process at predetermined intervals. This predetermined interval is preferably several days or several weeks, and should be determined in accordance with the extent to which the phase shift characteristics of the reception circuit 15 and the transmission circuit 12 change over time and the permitted difference in phase shift characteristics

between these components. As one example, if the permitted range for the difference in phase shift characteristics is $-10\% \sim +10\%$, the predetermined interval will be set so that the compensation value will be updated before the difference in phase shift characteristics between the transmission circuit 12 and the reception circuit 15 exceeds this $-10\% \sim +10\%$ range. This means that the compensation value generating unit 55 updates the compensation values according to changes over time in the radio units.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart showing the details of the processing by the compensation value generating unit 55 when generating a compensation value. This compensation value generation process is explained below using Fig. 3.

The compensation value generating unit 55 first operates for radio unit 10 (Step 51 in Fig. 5). The compensation value generating unit 55 sets the switch 13 in the loopback connection (Step 52), and outputs test data with a specified phase (Step 53). As one example, the compensation value generating unit 55 may output test data where the phase data $\phi 1$, the compensation value $\phi 1c$, and the transmission data TX1 are all zero.

The outputted test data reaches the RX1 terminal of the control unit 50 via the route shown as (A) in Fig. 3. The phase of the test data will be affected by the components, especially the analog components, on this

route (A). These analog components are the transmission circuit 12 and the reception circuit 15. The compensation value generating unit 55 compares the phase of the test data received via the RX1 terminal with the phase of the original test data, and so detects the phase shift ($\Delta\phi_{t1} + \Delta\phi_{r1}$) of the route (A) (Step 54).

The compensation value generating unit 55 then sets the switch 13 into the transmission connection (Step 55) and retransmits the test data (Step 56). This test data passes on the paths (B) and (C) in Fig. 3 and reaches the phase detecting unit 14. Path (C) differs from path (B) in that it also passes through the transmission circuit 12. This means that the test data on the path (C) is further affected by phase shift due to the transmission circuit 12. The phase detecting unit 14 compares the phase of the test data received on the path (B) with the phase of the test data received on the path (C), and so detects the phase shift $\Delta\phi_{t1}$ due to the transmission circuit 12. The compensation value generating unit 55 receives this detection result via the IN1 terminal (Step 57).

Having received these detected values ($\Delta\phi_{t1} + \Delta\phi_{r1}$) and ($\Delta\phi_{t1}$), the compensation value generating unit 55 finds the difference ($\Delta\phi_{r1} - \Delta\phi_{t1}$) in between the phase shift of a reception system and the phase shift of a transmission system in a radio unit. The compensation

value generating unit 55 sets this difference as the compensation value ϕ_{1c} , and has it stored in the compensation value storing unit 54 (Step 58). Note that the compensation value generating unit 55 calculates this compensation value ϕ_{1c} ($=\Delta\phi_{r1}-\Delta\phi_{t1}$) by performing the calculation $(\Delta\phi_{t1}+\Delta\phi_{r1}) - 2*(\Delta\phi_{t1})$ using the detected values $(\Delta\phi_{t1}+\Delta\phi_{r1})$ and $(\Delta\phi_{t1})$.

The compensation value generating unit 55 calculates the compensation values ϕ_{2c} , ϕ_{3c} , ϕ_{4c} ($\Delta\phi_{r2}-\Delta\phi_{t2}$, $\Delta\phi_{r3}-\Delta\phi_{t3}$, $\Delta\phi_{r4}-\Delta\phi_{t4}$) in the same way for the radio units 20, 30, and 40, and has these compensation values stored in the compensation value storing unit 54 (Steps 59, 51).

The above processing generates a separate compensation value for each radio unit and has the resulting values stored in the compensation value storing unit 54.

This completes the description of the construction of the adaptive array apparatus in this embodiment. The operation of this adaptive array apparatus is described below.

The present adaptive array apparatus performs a compensation value generation process before performing ordinary transmission or reception. As mentioned earlier, this compensation value generation process is preferably performed at regular intervals. The

compensation value generation process generates the compensation values $\phi 1c$, $\phi 2c$, $\phi 3c$, and $\phi 4c$ corresponding to the four radio units and stores the values in the compensation value storing unit 54, as shown by the representation in Fig. 3 and the flowchart in Fig. 5.

The following is a description of how the stored compensation values are used during standard transmission and reception.

In order to generate a directivity pattern, the present adaptive array apparatus adjusts the gain and phase of each radio unit. The adaptive array apparatus adjusts gain according to conventional methods that will not be described.

The present adaptive array apparatus performs phase adjustment by supplying each radio unit with respective phase data $\phi 1 \sim \phi 4$ for the generation of a directivity pattern, by having each radio unit add a respective compensation value $\phi 1c \sim \phi 4c$ to this phase data, and by having each radio unit use the result of this addition when transmitting.

Fig. 4 shows the operation of the radio unit 10 during transmission and reception. In this example, the phase shift amount $\Delta\phi r1$ of the reception circuit 15 is 0.5° while the phase shift amount $\Delta\phi t1$ of the transmission circuit 12 is 0.3° . For ease of explanation, the phase data $\phi 1$ in this example is 0° .

As shown in Fig. 4, when an electromagnetic wave is received from another radio device during reception, the received signal RX1 is subject to phase shift of $\Delta\phi_{r1}(=0.5^\circ)$ due to the reception circuit 15.

During transmission, however, transmission data TX1 is compensated by the addition of the compensation value ϕ_{1c} ($=\Delta\phi_{r1}-\Delta\phi_{t1}=0.2^\circ$) and the phase data ϕ_1 . This transmission data TX1 is transmitted from the antenna via the transmission circuit 12, and so is subject to phase shift of $\Delta\phi_{t1}+\phi_{1c}=0.2+0.3=0.5^\circ$.

In this way the phase shift that occurs inside a radio unit during transmission becomes 0.5° which is equal to the phase shift during reception. This means that the addition of the compensation value makes the phase characteristics of the reception and transmission systems equal.

During reception and transmission, the radio units 20, 30, and 40 all operate in the same way as the radio unit 10, so that no further explanation will be given.

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing an alternative construction for the components of the control unit 50 and the modulators 11, 21, 31, and 41

Fig. 6 shows a construction where the modulator 100 is used in place of the modulators 11, 21, 31, and 41 of Fig. 2. Here, a single waveform data generating unit

101 is shared between the four radio units 10, 20, 30, and 40. The multiplexer 102 and the demultiplexer 103 are also provided to enable this sharing of waveform data generating unit 101.

5 The waveform data generating unit 101 has a processing speed that is four times faster than each of the waveform data generating units 11b, 21b, 31b, and 41b of Fig. 2. Consequently, the multiplexer 102 multiplexes the four addition results of the four adders 11a, 21a, 31a, and 41a according to time division and outputs the multiplexed addition results to the waveform data generating unit 101. The demultiplexer 103 distributes each waveform generated by the waveform data generating unit 101 to an appropriate multiplier out of the multipliers 11c, 21c, 31c, and 41c.

 Quadrupling the processing speed of the modulator 100 in this way enables a reduction in the number of components and consequently a reduction in a dimensions of the circuit.

20 Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing the construction of an adaptive array apparatus in a different embodiment of the present invention. This adaptive array apparatus only differs from the construction in Fig. 1 by including the radio units 110, 120, 130, and 140 in place of the radio units 10, 20, 30, and 40. The following explanation will focus on this

difference.

The radio unit 110 only differs from the radio unit 10 in having the phase detecting unit 14 provided between the transmission circuit 12 and the switch 13.

5 That aside, all functions of the radio unit 110 are the same as those of the radio unit 10.

The radio units 120, 130, and 140 are the same as the radio unit 110, and so will not be explained.

10 The repositioning of the phase detecting unit 14 in this embodiment facilitates the installation of the phase detecting unit 14. Note that the phase detecting unit 14 may instead be provided between the switch 13 and the reception circuit 15.

15 The compensation value generation process in this embodiment should preferably be performed regularly, with the interval between executions being determined according to the extent to which the characteristics of the circuit elements change over time. When circuit components whose characteristics hardly change are used,
20 a compensation value for each radio unit may be written into the compensation value storing unit 54 at the factory before shipment. In this case, the compensation value generating unit 55 and phase detecting unit 14 in Fig. 2 become unnecessary.

25 INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

CLAIMS

1 1. An adaptive array apparatus that includes a plurality
2 of radio units that each have a transmitting unit, a
3 receiving unit, and an antenna,

4 the adaptive array apparatus comprising:

5 storing means for storing a separate compensation
6 value for each radio unit, each compensation value
7 reflecting phase propagation characteristics of the
8 receiving unit and the transmitting unit in the
9 corresponding radio unit; and

10 compensating means for compensating, for each
11 radio unit, a phase amount used when generating a
12 directivity pattern for an output signal by adding the
13 compensation value corresponding to the radio unit to the
14 phase amount.

1 2. The adaptive array apparatus of Claim 1, further
2 comprising:

3 generating means for generating the compensation
4 value for each radio unit in accordance with the phase
5 propagation characteristics of the receiving unit and the
6 transmitting unit in the radio unit,

7 the storing means storing the compensation values
8 generated by the generating means.

1 3. The adaptive array apparatus of Claim 2,
2 wherein the generating means includes:
3 a generating unit for generating test signals;
4 a first detecting unit for detecting, when a test
5 signal passes the transmitting unit in a radio unit, a
6 first phase shift value for the radio unit;
7 a second detecting unit for detecting, when the
8 test signal passes the transmitting unit and the
9 receiving unit in order in the radio unit, a second phase
10 shift value for the radio unit; and
11 a calculating unit for calculating a phase shift
12 difference between the receiving unit and the
13 transmitting unit in a radio unit using the first phase
14 shift value and the second phase shift value of the radio
15 unit, and for setting the calculated phase shift
16 difference as the compensation value for the radio unit.

1 4. The adaptive array apparatus of Claim 3,
2 wherein the calculating unit calculates the
3 compensation values by performing a subtraction using the
4 second phase shift value and a value that is double the
5 first phase shift value.

1 5. The adaptive array apparatus of Claim 4,
2 wherein the generating means generates the
3 compensation values at a predetermined interval.

1 6. The adaptive array apparatus of Fig. 5,
2 wherein the predetermined interval used by the
3 generating means is a period that is determined according
4 to

5 (1) a degree to which a difference in phase shift
6 amounts between the transmitting unit and the receiving
7 unit of a radio unit changes over time, and

8 (2) a permitted range for the difference in phase
9 shift amounts.

1 7. The adaptive array apparatus of Claim 2,

2 wherein the generating means generates the
3 compensation values at a predetermined interval.

1 8. The adaptive array apparatus of Fig. 7,

2 wherein the predetermined interval used by the
3 generating means is a period that is determined according
4 to

5 (1) a degree to which a difference in phase shift
6 amounts between the transmitting unit and the receiving
7 unit of a radio unit changes over time, and

8 (2) a permitted range for the difference in phase
9 shift amounts.

1 9. A compensation method for use in an adaptive array

2 apparatus that includes a plurality of radio units that
3 each have a transmitting unit, a receiving unit, and an
4 antenna, the compensation method compensating a phase
5 amount that is used when generating a directivity
6 pattern,

7 the compensation method comprising:

8 a generating step for generating a separate
9 compensation value for each radio unit, each compensation
10 value reflecting phase propagation characteristics of the
11 receiving unit and the transmitting unit in the
12 corresponding radio unit; and

13 a compensating step for compensating, for each
14 radio unit, a phase amount used when generating a
15 directivity pattern used for an output signal by adding
16 the compensation value generated for the radio unit in
17 the generating step to the phase amount.

1 10. The compensation method of Claim 9,

2 wherein the generating step includes:

3 an outputting step for outputting test signals;

4 a first detecting step for detecting, when a test
5 signal passes the transmitting unit in a radio unit, a
6 first phase shift value for the radio unit;

7 a second detecting step for detecting, when the
8 test signal passes the transmitting unit and the
9 receiving unit in order in the radio unit, a second phase

shift value for the radio unit; and
a calculating step for calculating a phase shift difference between the receiving unit and the transmitting unit in a radio unit using the first phase shift value and the second phase shift value of the radio unit, and for setting the calculated phase shift difference as the compensation value for the radio unit.

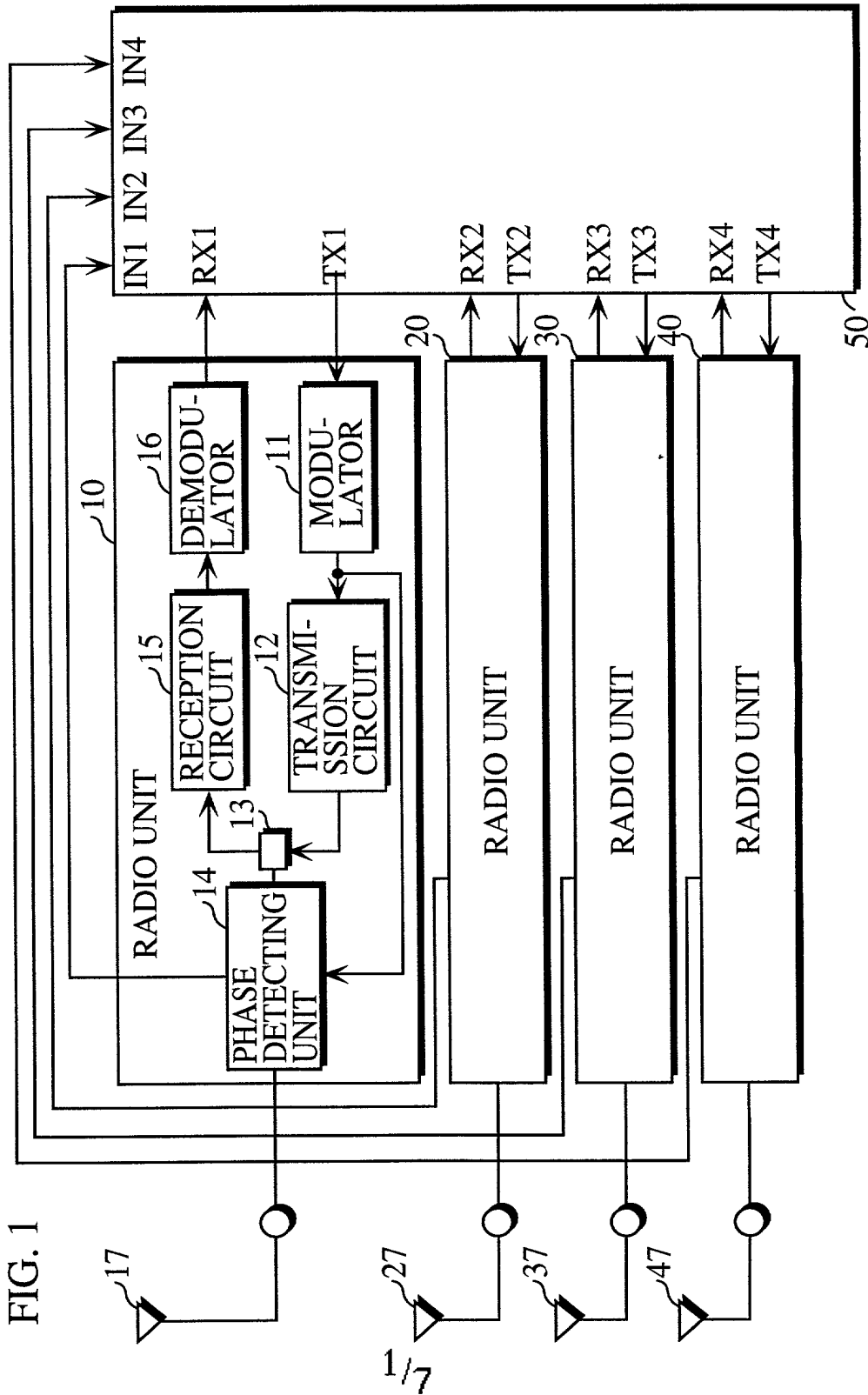
11. The compensation method of Claim 10,
wherein the calculating step calculates the compensation values by performing a subtraction using the second phase shift value and a value that is double the first phase shift value.

12. The compensation method of Claim 11,
wherein the generating step generates the compensation values at a predetermined interval.

ABSTRACT

5 An adaptive array apparatus includes a control
unit 50 and a plurality of radio units 10~40 that each
have a modulator 11, a transmission circuit 12, a switch
13, a phase detecting unit 14, a reception circuit 15,
and a demodulator 16. For each radio unit 10~40, the
control unit 50 compensates a phase amount for generating
10 a directivity pattern used for an output signal according
to a difference in phase shift amounts between a
transmission subsystem and a reception subsystem.

FIG. 1



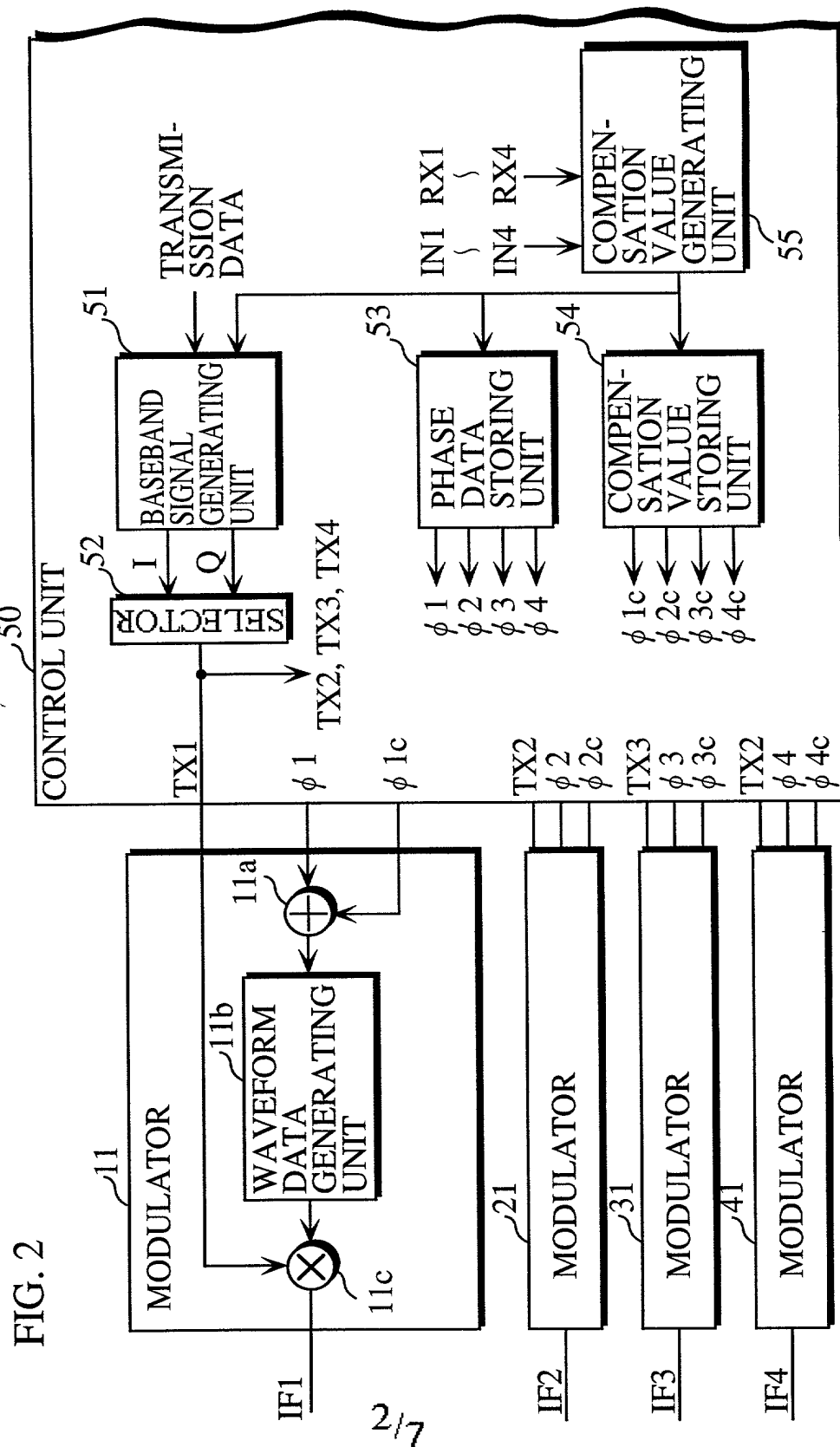


FIG. 3

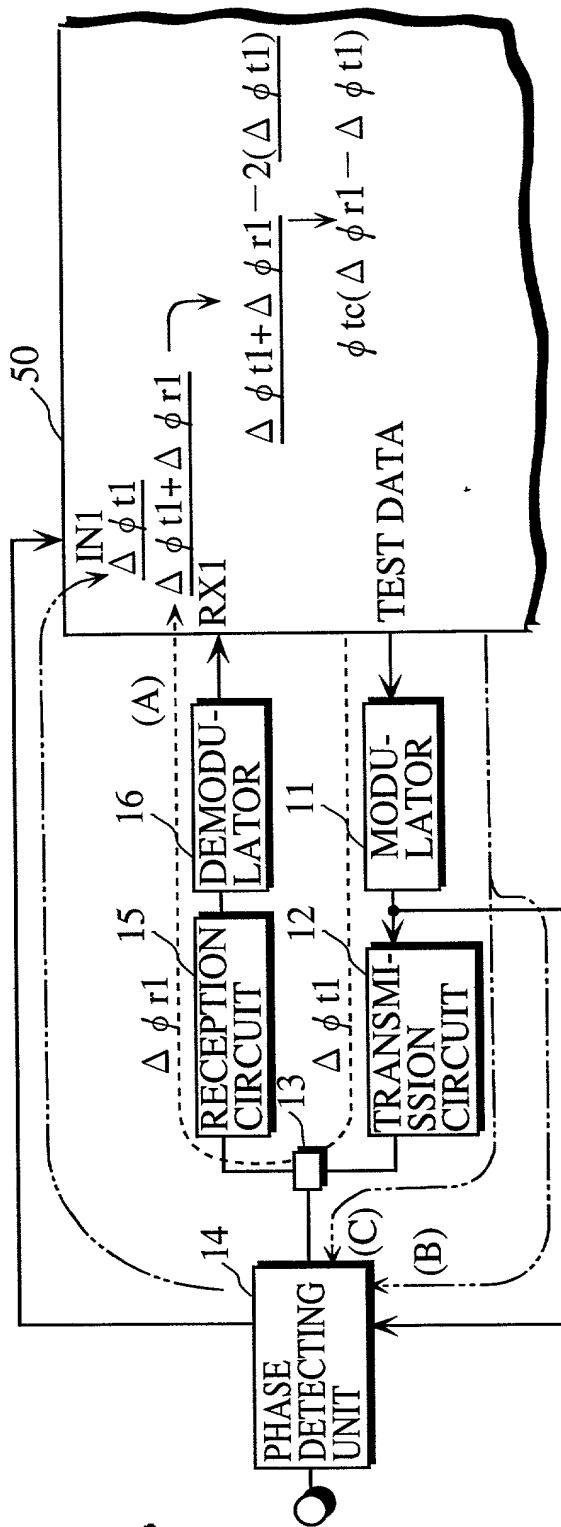


FIG. 4

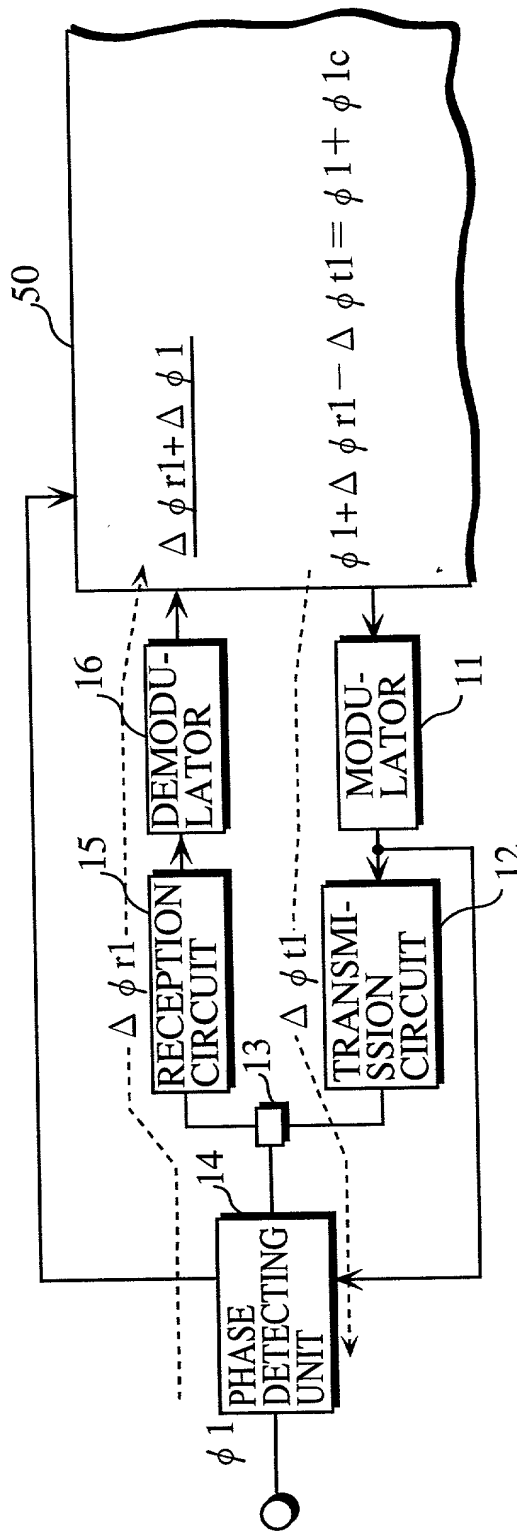
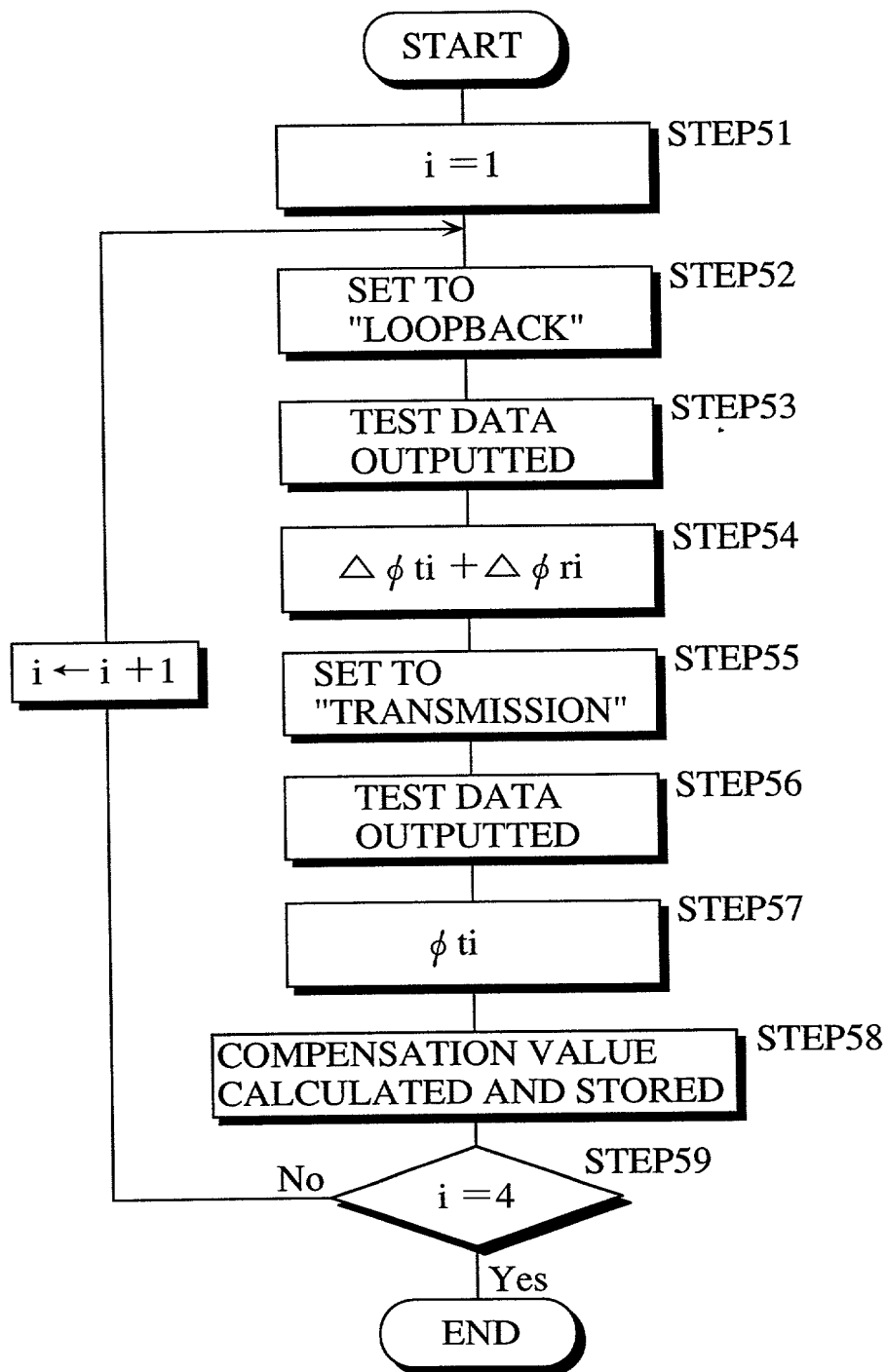
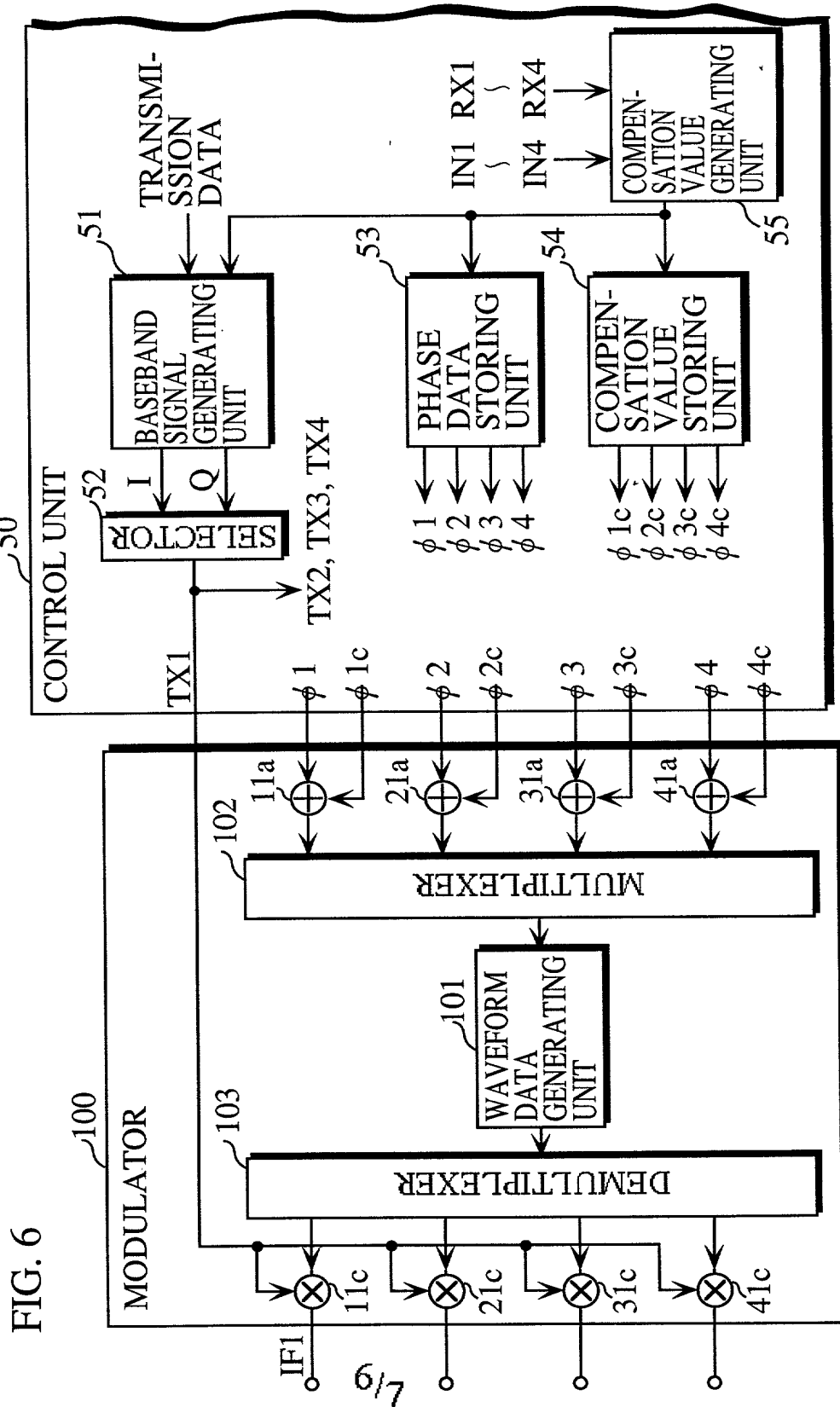


FIG. 5





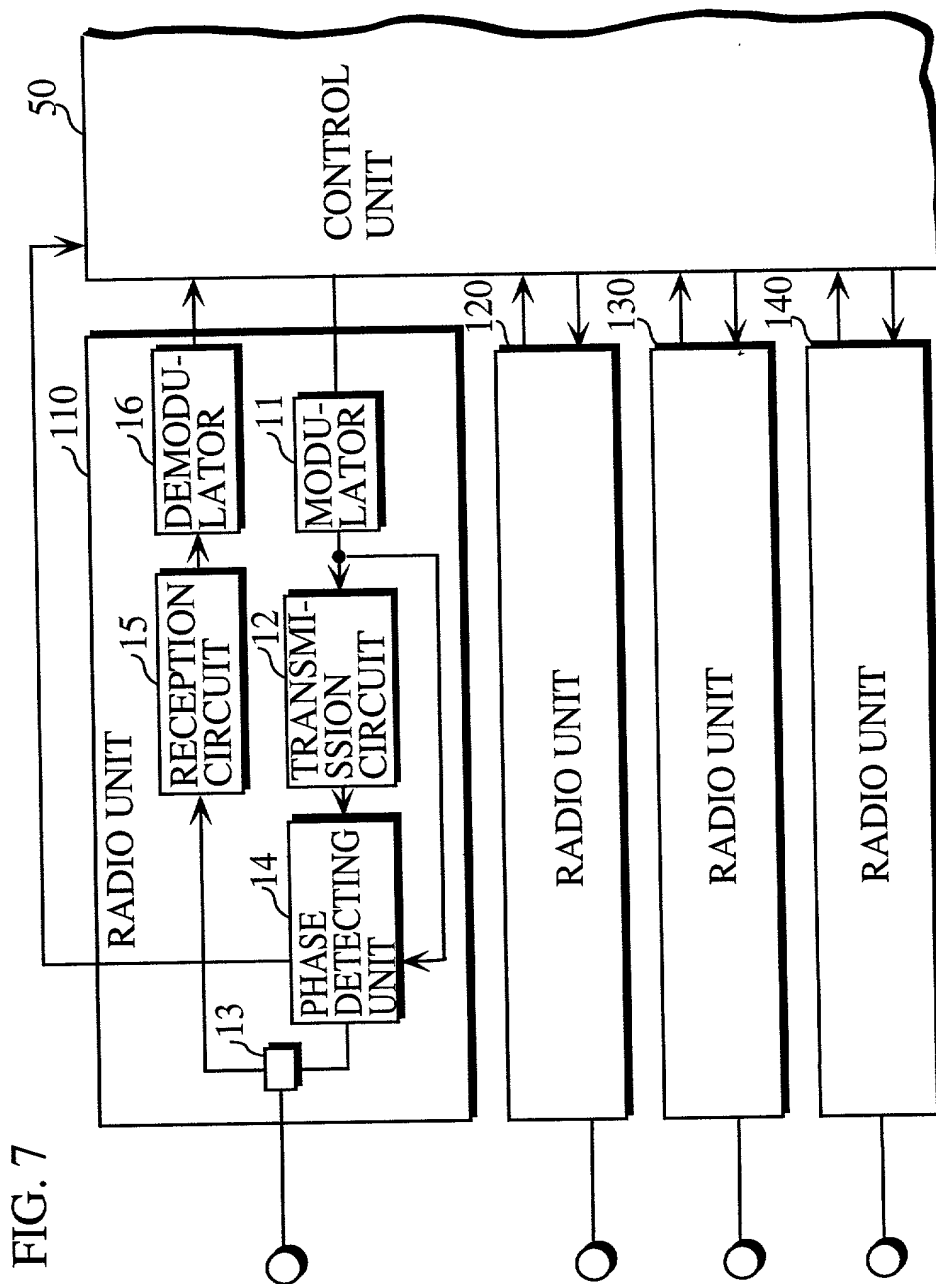


FIG. 7

[illegible]

HINUMA

Examiner:

Docket No.: P101201-

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME AND ADDRESS


June 13, 2001

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Declaration For U.S. Patent Application

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

(Insert Title) ADAPTIVE ARRAY APPARATUS AND COMPENSATION METHOD

FOR COMPENSATING A PHASE DIFFERENCE USED FOR GENERATING A

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked: DIRECTIVITY RESPONSE

☐ was filed on 15/12/98 as PCT International Application

Number PCT/JP98/05652

and was amended on

and/or was filed on _____ as United States Application

Number _____ and was amended on _____

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claim(s), as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International Application having a filing date before that of the application(s) for which priority is claimed:

(List prior foreign applications. See note A on back of this page)

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

Priority Claimed

☐ Yes ☐ No

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(See Note B on back of this page)

☐ See attached list for additional prior foreign or provisional applications.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application(s) or §365(c) of any PCT International application(s) designating the United States of America listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior application(s) (U.S. or PCT) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35, U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

(List prior U.S. Applications or PCT International applications designating the U.S.)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

(See Note C on back of this page)

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